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BAHRAIN: 1979 Ministerial Projects, Aims



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BAHRAIN: 1979 MINISTERIAL PROJECTS, AIMS

Manama AL-BAHRAYN [Organ of Ministry of Information] in Arabic
12 Dec 79 pp 13-16, 43-48, 69-76, 78-86, 93-96, 103-106

CONTENTS

PAGE

Ministry of Interior.....	1
Ministry of Housing.....	4
Ministry of Commerce.....	16
Ministry of Public Works, Electricity, Water.....	24
Ministry of Communications.....	41
Ministry of Health.....	46

Ministry of Interior

Manama AL-BAHRAYN in Arabic 12 Dec 79 pp 13-16

[Text] Peace, Security and Complete Stability Are the Right of Every Citizen and the Commitment of the Security Apparatus in the Country.

The Ministry of Interior officials do not view the establishment of security as something confined to keeping a watchful eye to secure the safety of the citizen and to protect him and his property. Their view extends to distant spheres, namely that welfare and prosperity can only flourish under stable security.

To realize this goal, the higher authorities in the ministry are not content with drawing up the broad lines of the general policy for the ministry's various sections but are committed to inspecting the progress of work and to following up the implementation of the drawn plans so as to enhance the level of the security work.

This is exactly what his excellency the minister of interior does through his constant contact with the ministry's various sections, his followup and his inspection of the work sites of the various administrations with the aim of advising the officials and urging them to exert utmost efforts to serve the citizens, to see to their business and to answer the questions that are within the jurisdiction of the ministry's administrations.

The various administrations of the Ministry of Interior have succeeded in achieving numerous accomplishments of which we are proud:

1. This year has witnessed large expansions in the security facilities. Bahrain has been divided into security districts [manatiq] to realize greater stability and reassurance and the number of security forces has been increased. Fourteen officers graduated this year from the Internal Security Forces College in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. On the other hand, the high standard of the Ministry of Interior workers had to be maintained. Thus, a large number of them, amounting to 39 workers, were sent to a number of fraternal Arab countries and friendly European countries for studies in the various military and civilian fields, including traffic, coast guard, criminal investigation, aviation, military patrols, women's

police, firefighting methods, music and military supplies and equipment. Local refresher courses were also organized for the police members. A two-month course on criminal investigation was conducted this year and was attended by 24 students who graduated in August 1979. The second three-month course for the motorcycle-mounted police was also held and included 14 trainees who graduated in October 1979.

His excellency the minister distributed the certificates and the merit awards to the students in both courses. It is worth noting that His Excellency Brig Gen Shaykh Ibrahim ibn Muhammad al-Khalifah inaugurated the two aforementioned courses.

2. The inauguration of the new building of the Immigration and Passports Administration has had its positive effects which have been reflected in the standard of work in this administration. Two new sections have been introduced: One is the Public Relations and Statistics Section and the second is the Budget and Personnel Affairs Section. The ministry has also devoted great attention to the issue of developing its administrative cadres and has sent one of its high-ranking officials to the United States to study the latest methods in this kind of work. Moreover, 38 other employees have received concentrated and comprehensive training to raise the performance standard in the various sections of the Immigration and Passports Administration. As a result of the abovementioned, the administration has been able to issue within 9 months only a total of 2,416 identity cards and 29,876 passports. A total of 281,835 passengers entered Bahrain during this period. The number of non-Bahrainis leaving Bahrain was 283,119 persons and of Bahraini departures was 91,033 persons leaving for business, tourism and trade.

The Immigration Administration designed a new uniform for its workers in the airports and the ports which the workers started wearing as of 15 September 1979.

3. As usual, the Coast Guard Administration has carried out in the past 10 months the duties entrusted to it, such as naval patrol duties in the state's territorial waters and rescuing numerous boats and their passengers. A total of 25 ships and boats were either rescued or given assistance, including three foreign ships. The number of people boarding those boats and ships amounted to 118 persons, all of whom were brought safely, along with their boats and ships, to the ports. The coast guard force was also able to arrest 6 foreigners who wanted to enter the country illegally.

4. Insofar as the traffic facility is concerned, there have been numerous accomplishments, of which we will, for example, mention the following:

A. The following new sections have been introduced: The Planning and Organization Section and the Administrative, Financial and Personnel Affairs Section.

B. His excellency the minister of interior concluded an agreement with the British (Halcrow, Fox & Partners) Consulting Firm to offer advisory technical services to the Traffic Administration.

C. The new traffic law went into effect as of 12 October 1979.

D. The State of Bahrain has participated with the countries of the world in celebrating the International Traffic Day whose motto this year was: "The future of the world is in child safety."

Regarding the future projects, the microfilm method will be adopted to keep files and a computer will be provided. Moreover, the Traffic and Licensing Administration will move to the new building prepared for it on al-Shaykh Sulayman Street.

5. The Firefighting Administration works 24 hours a day to receive the fire alarms, which amounted to 387 alarms in 1978. A total of 472 fire alarms have been answered so far in 1979. Moreover, a number of noncommissioned officers have been sent to Saudi Arabia to attend courses in firefighting and rescue operations. The Firefighting Administration, in cooperation with a number of the state's ministries and establishments and a number of plants, has provided training to their employees on the means of protection and on how to use the simple manual fire extinguishers and provide first aid to victims.

Sports:

In the sphere of sports, there is the soccer season and soccer playoffs, the basketball season and the volleyball season in which all the ministry's administrations and sections take part. The final soccer match is held under the patronage of his excellency the minister of interior.

This year, the police basketball team played a friendly game with the Iraqi police team in the month of September. In the period from 21 April to 1 May 1979, the first soccer refereeing course was held in Bahrain under the supervision of the Sports Branch. Participants from 12 Arab countries took part in the course. During the course, several meetings were held by the members of the Arab Police Federation's Executive Office which is headed by Lt Col 'Abd-al-Rahman ibn Rashid al-Khalifah, the director of traffic and licensing.

The ministry's basketball team also participated in the first Arab police basketball championship tournament which was staged in Kuwait from 10 to 20 October 1979.

The Ministry of Interior does not confine its efforts to entrenching the mainstays and cementing the bases of domestic security alone but also devotes attention to the spheres of security cooperation inside and outside the Gulf area. On the basis of this outlook, Bahrain has been eager to participate in conferences and to exchange visits with all countries of the world for

coordination and consultation and to discuss the means capable of developing the security agencies.

At the level of the area, His Excellency Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah, the minister of interior, visited Iraq this April, met there with the high-ranking Iraqi officials and discussions were held for greater cooperation between the two countries, especially in the sphere of security.

Bahrain also participated during the year in a number of Arab and international conferences. Brig Gen Shaykh Ibrahim ibn Muhammad al-Khalifah, the general director of public security, led Bahrain's delegation to the seventh conference of the Arab police commanders which convened in the State of Qatar last April.

Shaykh Ibrahim also headed the delegation of the State of Bahrain which took part in the meetings of the General Assembly of the Arab Organization for Social Defense Against Crime which held its session last October in Rabat.

Bahrain also presented a working paper to the conference of the Chairmen of the National Drug Agencies and of the Interpol on combatting drug addiction and smuggling. The conference was held in Kuwait last January. Bahrain also participated in the works of the General Assembly of the Arab Organization for Social Defense Against Crime which convened in Riyadh last July. Bahrain further participated in the second meeting of the deans and directors of the Arab police colleges which was held in Doha and in the conference for safety against fire of the southeast Asia and Pacific Ocean countries which convened in Singapore last September.

The ministry spares no efforts to provide care for its workers and to offer them and their families various services, such as social, health and housing services.

Ministry of Housing

Manama AL-BAHRAYN in Arabic 12 Dec 79 pp 45-48

[Text] Suitable Housing for Every Individual on Our Good
Land and a New Residential Town for 60,000 Citizens

Proceeding on the basis of the instructions of his highness the country's amir and his highness the chairman of the esteemed Council of Ministers, the state has devoted attention to the housing problem, has issued laws and decrees and has drawn up programs and plans and the Ministry of Housing has completed its technical and administrative agencies to realize one of the state's most important national goals--a goal reflected clearly in the following slogan of the Ministry of Housing:

"Securing the proper housing for every Bahraini family that does not own and cannot build such housing."

Programmed Studies and Plans:

To make it possible to realize the ministry's slogan of securing the proper housing for every Bahraini family, the ministry has adopted a complete national housing plan based on several flexible and vital starting points that take into consideration the needs of the citizens with their various living standards and conditions, as well as the local color, customs and traditions. In compliance with these requirements, the housing plan has chosen various vital programs that are intended to give the overwhelming majority of the citizens the broadest opportunity to benefit from the housing projects planned by the Ministry of Housing. These programs are:

1. Building housing units.
2. Granting loans.
3. Distributing housing plots of land [Qasa'im].

To realize these programs, programmed studies and plans have been drawn up to find the most successful means for the implementation of the programs by:

1. Securing the financing necessary to implement these programs and plans.
2. Relying on comprehensive studies and complete and programmed planning to select the right solutions.

First Three-Year Housing Plan:

With a more detailed review, it becomes possible to realize the efficiency and success of the aforementioned methods. From a quick and comprehensive glance at the Ministry of Housing's accomplishments in the first three-year plan covering the years 1976, 1977 and 1978--during which 3,406 separate houses and 736 apartments, i.e., a total of 4,156 housing units, were built, 2,000 loans valued at 17.5 million dinars were given and nearly 1,500 housing plots were distributed--we find that the state spent nearly 120 million dinars, including the costs of the infrastructure services, to achieve this accomplishment.

Second Three-Year Housing Plan:

The second three-year housing plan for the years 1979-1981 calls for building 3,520 separate houses and 1,550 housing apartments, with a total of 5,070 housing units. God willing, 1,500 loans will be advanced and 1,500 housing plots will be distributed during the plan.

Estimates indicate that this three-year plan will cost nearly 100 million dinars and the state has already allocated 75 million dinars distributed over the 3 years as follows: 15 million dinars for 1979 and 30 million dinars for each of the following 2 years. The Housing Bank will seek the remaining part of the financing needed.

We need no further data, explanations and details. The figures are the best proof of the facts and of the accomplishments.

In regard to relying on comprehensive studies and complete and programmed planning, it is enough for us to point out that the aforementioned housing programs have covered the following 17 villages and towns in the State of Bahrain:

1. Madinat 'Isa ['Isa Town]; 2. Al-Hadd; 3. 'Arad; 4. Western al-Muharraq;
5. Jadd Hafs; 6. Al-Darraz; 7. 'Ali; 8. (Dumsatan); 9. Al-Rifa; 10. Al'Zallaq;
11. Al-Jisrah; 12. Western al-Rifa'; 13. Sitrah; 14. Umm al-Hasn; 15. 'Askar;
16. Jaws; 17. Al-Dur.

The housing programs approved in the second three-year plan for 1979-81 call for completing development of the housing areas not developed yet and building two big suburbs in Umm al-Hasn and Sanabis. This reflects the ministry's eagerness to meet the needs of all the parts of Bahrain in its endeavor to provide the proper housing for every family so that each family may live, as much as possible, in the location that it wants.

Ministry's Accomplishments in 1979:

After this brief review of the Ministry of Housing's accomplishments and its past and future plans, it behooves us to underline three accomplishments of great importance that have been possible to achieve or to plan in 1979:

First, Issuance of Ministerial Decree No 20 of 1979:

This decree has introduced amendments concerning those who are to benefit from the housing units and provides for implementing the principle of priority in distribution as stipulated in the following provisions of the decree:

In determining the priority of responding to the applications, consideration shall be given to the precedence of the applications and the progression of their registration in a register approved by the minister of housing. Excluded from this provision shall be the groups designated by a decree issued by the minister himself.

It is conditional that a beneficiary of the housing ownership meet the following:

1. A native Bahraini citizen.
2. A married person or the head of a family with a limited or middle income who is the sole family supporter.
3. A beneficiary's income may not exceed 450 dinars monthly.

4. A beneficiary, his wife or his under age children may not own land or a house fit for habitation or be capable of building such a house.

5. A beneficiary may not be under 18 years or over 50 years of age.

With the implementation of this amendment, the Ministry has been able to overcome the problem of the long periods of waiting by the applicants. All the applications submitted from 1967 to 1974 have been settled and by the end of this year, God willing, housing units will be distributed to these applicants.

Second, Housing Bank:

In addition to the aforementioned tasks of the Ministry of Housing, the Ministry adopted the idea of setting up a housing bank and the amir's decree No 4 of 1979 has been issued establishing the bank. The most important goal of the bank is to secure financing for the long-term housing projects, to bolster the construction and development in the country by advancing loans to the citizens, to boost the construction materials industry and to finance the purchase and expropriation of the lands needed for housing projects. The bank's capital has been set at 40 million dinars, of which the state paid 15 million dinars on foundation. There is no doubt that the foundation of this specialized banking establishment is considered in itself the biggest proof of the state's sincere desire to continue the housing and development projects. With God's help, the bank started its activities in 1979 by advancing loans to the citizens. The number of these loans will reach by the end of this year 500 loans valued at nearly 5 million dinars.

Third, New Town:

The Council of Ministers' approval of the foundation of a housing town in central Bahrain has emanated from the rising interest of his exalted highness the country's amir and his highness the prime minister in housing and in providing houses to all the citizens. With these instructions and as a result of studies and analyses, the Ministry of Housing felt that we need to build a new housing town in a central location in Bahrain.

The Ministry of Housing has studied numerous sites in all parts of the country and it has been decided to select the area extending from al-Hamlah Street in the north to al-Zallaq Street in the south and from Western al-Rifa' and al-Atwar in the east to Dumsatan, Karzakan and Dar Kuleyb in the west. This area is characterized by being close to the populated areas, by its proximity to the infrastructure services and the communication roads that link it with the business areas and by its remoteness from the industrial pollution areas.

The acreage of this town amounts to 1,000 hectares or twice the acreage of Madiant 'Isa. It will include nearly 15,000 housing units inhabited by approximately 60,000 people.

This town will be planned according to the latest practical methods so as to contain all the fundamental services and vital utilities, including schools, medical clinics, open spaces, markets and other facilities needed by such an advanced town.

Consideration has been given to the fact that there are some historical sites on the peripheries of this town. Naturally, the ministry will preserve these historical sites during both planning and implementation so that they may become an important element in the town's structure.

The ministry is currently preparing the skeletal plan and the technical studies on the fundamental services in cooperation and coordination with the various other ministries.

Work on this city is expected to start in 1982 with the start of the third five-year plan.

Accomplishments of Administrations:

In addition to these important accomplishments, the ministry still performs its various duties and activities through its administrative and technical administrations.

Survey Administration:

The Survey Administration was set up in 1978. During the current year, the administration has continued its development, the completion of its sections and the requisition of the equipment it needs. The administration has undertaken numerous duties with the annexation last July of the survey section that used to be under the Land Registry Office and with the establishment of new naval and geological survey sections. The administration has become thus responsible for all the surveying and mapping projects. Work has already started in the following sections:

Aerial Map Production Section: It is specialized in the production of aerial and detailed maps and in supplying the private and public establishments and the government administrations with such maps.

Land Survey Section: It is specialized in establishing fixed land marks and in conducting topographic and detailed surveys for road projects, projects to lay down pipelines and other engineering projects.

Real Estate Survey Section: It is specialized in drawing up ownership maps, demarcating lands and land property and in re-examining borders.

Marine Survey Section: It is specialized in surveying the sea bed in the coastal areas, Salween Port, the navigation routes, the islands and other naval sites.

Geological Survey Section: It is specialized in surveying the natural resources and construction material sources, analyzing the soil components and determining the suitability of land for construction or other purposes.

The administration has also continued to acquire the equipment and machinery necessary to strengthen these sections, especially electronic measurement equipment, aerial survey equipment and an electronic computer. In the aforementioned spheres, we can say that the most important accomplishments made by this administration in its second year of life, i.e., 1979, are the following:

1. Completing the project for producing maps for the State of Bahrain: With the completion of this project, the administration now has abundant numbers of maps of all scales needed by the various state ministries and sectors, including colored topographic maps for the State of Bahrain at scales of 1: 200,000; 1: 100,000; 1: 50,000 and 1: 25,000 and photomaps of a scale of 1: 100,000 showing Bahrain through aerial photographs and general maps of a scale of 1: 100,000 in red and black that are fit for all uses, especially for planning, statistical and data collection activities.

This is in addition to detailed maps of scales of 1: 200; 1: 1,000 and 1: 500 covering all parts of populated Bahrain from northern Bahrain to the town of al-'Awali in the south. The number of such maps is more than 100 maps demonstrating the smallest details of the towns, villages and cultivable lands.

2. Surveying the new engineering and construction projects, producing precise maps for these areas, re-examining and completing the previous maps. These construction expansions include the extension of Madiant 'Isa and the areas of 'Ali, al-Hawrah al-Jadidah, Umm al-Hasn, northern al-Rifa', the industrial zone in Sitrah, the areas of Dar Kulayb, Dumsatan and Karkazan and the new roads in Manama, al-Rifa' and other parts.

3. Surveying lands and housing plots at rates greatly exceeding the previous ones. The number of plots surveyed in 1979 amounted to 3,200 plots, a large part of which was surveyed and marked out with modern electronic equipment.

4. Carrying out numerous marine survey projects to assess the depth of the sea bottom and to produce special naval maps. Some of the important maps produced in this period are the naval map for Salman Port and the dry dock area and the map for the areas of the Bahrain National Petroleum Company.

5. Completing a number of geological studies connected with the suitability of construction materials, especially the sand used in buildings, with determining the locations of these materials and with assessing their suitability, in addition to analyzing the soil deposited in the bed of the dry dock and other important preparatory studies necessary to determine the efficiency of the projects.

6. Training a number of surveyors in short training programs at the administration and initiating a three-year course, in cooperation with the al-Khalij Industrial College, to graduate the first batch of accredited surveyors.

7. The Natural Planning Administration:

In cooperation with the administrations concerned within the Ministry of Housing and outside it, this administration prepares the general and detailed plans for Bahrain's towns and villages through the general plan of the State of Bahrain for the next 5 years. Numerous accomplishments have been made in 1979, of which we will mention the following:

A study has been prepared on the planning bases and rates compatible with the needs and resources of the State of Bahrain in cooperation with the United Nations which sent one of its experts on natural and regional planning.

In the sphere of construction planning, a general plan has been prepared for Bab al-Bahrayn area and a visula [basariyah] study has been made on the diplomatic area to improve and develop the car parking sites and to create some green areas.

The administration has prepared the detailed plans for the general plan of the sports fields in al-Muharraq area and for some sites of the grant lands.

Preparation of plans for the various villages of Bahrain.

Re-examination of the plans for western al-Muharraq, the map of al-Muharraq town and the plan of 'Ali area.

Studies are currently in progress on the central area of Manama and of al-Muharraq town.

A study has been conducted on the impact of population growth on the housing projects.

A study has been conducted on the site of the al-Khalij College and the suitable site has been selected southwest of al-Manamah island.

A study has been conducted on the possibility of developing the green belt area.

8. Technical Affairs Administration:

This administration develops the architectural blueprints for the housing units, plans the housing sites, designs the infrastructure services and facilities, prepares the specifications and quantities and issues invitations for bids and then analyzes, studies and selects the most suitable bids. This administration also supervises implementation of all the housing projects and their utilities.

One of the most important tasks of this administration is to have Bahraini technicians trained by sending them abroad on scholarships or by giving them training in the work sites under the supervision of specialized experts. This is in addition to providing training to engineering college students during their summer holidays.

This administration plays a prominent role in developing the Bahrain construction industry, considering that it exercises full supervision over the works of local contractors and guides them to the modern and economical methods of using materials, of implementation and of programming works. This contributes directly toward developing the Bahrain construction industry and toward raising the standard of its workers.

This administration further supervises the works of advisory engineers and experts and participates with them in formulating the technical blueprinting bases suitable for the State of Bahrain. The administration also supplies them with data so that their plans and designs may be compatible with the local needs.

The administration has delivered 1,618 housing units to the Conveyance [al-tamlik] and Loans Administration so that the latter may distribute them to the beneficiaries this year, after completing their utilities.

The administration has submitted nearly 1,600 housing units for bids by contractors in its 1979 program.

Work started in 1979 under the administration's supervision for the construction of 975 housing units in the second, fourth, fifth, sixth and eighth precincts in Madiant 'Isa, western al-Muharraq and northern 'Arad.

The administration has completed the designs compatible with the citizens' needs for the various housing units, in addition to designing and planning the housing sites required by the second 1979-81 three-year plan.

The administration also supplies the beneficiaries with the drawings they need for enlarging houses or for making additions to them and supervises the implementation of the drawings in cooperation with the Conveyance and Loans Administration.

4. Conveyance [of Ownership] and Loans Administration:

This administration has continued to shoulder its responsibility, as an administrative unit of the Ministry of Housing, in implementing the ministry's plan to ease the housing crisis in Bahrain through providing the proper housing and offering loans, plots of land [al-qasa'im] and rental apartments to the citizens.

The efficient coordination among the ministry's administrations has been an important factor in achieving this goal [presumably of easing the crisis] and in implementing the ministry's program on schedule.

In addition to the accomplishments this administration has realized in the past 3 years, it has been able this year to distribute, in compliance with the ministry's plan, a new batch of housing units to those who submitted their applications between 1967 and 1971, after completing the application procedures, applying the principle of priority of distribution and introducing the legal amendments on the provisions pertaining to the conditions required for benefiting from the housing units project.

The administration has thus met the remaining applications of 1967. It continues to have applications from 1972 to 1974 and these applicants will have their turn to benefit from the housing units project in the batch that will be distributed on the occasion of the national day this year.

In the administration's specialized sections, the work has proceeded as following:

1. Many cases referred by the administration for study--such as the cases of the applicants for apartments--have been examined and special visits have been made. Followup work was also carried out after the applicants got their apartments, as well as followup work concerning some of those who have applied for housing units. The number of such cases has amounted to 1,340 cases.

2. A total of 2,000 contracts for housing units, lots [al-qasa'im] and leases were concluded by October 1979. Housing grants in Madinat 'Isa amounted to 58 grant papers and 47 documents for grants of lots. Moreover, 81 registration documents [titles] for house owners in Madinat 'Isa were received from the Land Registry Office. The state grants published in the Official Gazette have also been recorded so that they may be included in a general statement in coordination with the Statistics Administration. In coordination with the Survey Administration, the Conveyance and Loans Administrations has paid visits to those benefiting from the housing lots so that the ministry may keep track of what use the beneficiaries make of their housing lots. The administration also received the applications for construction permits sent by the municipalities of the various areas of housing units. The number of these applications has amounted to 1,302 applications.

3. The administration has continued to notify the beneficiaries who fail to pay the due monthly installments, and rents for the housing units, apartments and the commercial business places and the payments due on loans in Madinat 'Isa.

The following chart demonstrates the numbers of these notifications and of what has been done with the beneficiaries:

Total number of notifications issued:	515
Number of notifications settled:	142
Number of those who have paid in full:	107
Number of those failing to contact administration on notifications:	87

Number of those sued:	64
Number of cases settled by courts:	52
Number of cases still before courts:	12
Executive cases:	25

The monthly revenues collected by the administration from the housing projects in the form of installments on housing units, repayments on construction loans and rent from apartments and commercial businesses amounted to 167,358.187 dinars for July 1979. As for the construction loan repayments, they amounted to 71,632.225 dinars.

4. With the administration's stress on the continued collection of installments and rents from those benefiting from the housing projects in accordance with the contracts concluded with them, the administration has examined cases where the beneficiaries could not continue to pay, such as unemployed, disabled and deceased beneficiaries in whose case the monthly installments constitute a heavy burden to the family budget. As a result of requests received from the beneficiaries, humanitarian ministerial decrees were issued in this period after a thorough study of these cases out of appreciation and awareness on the ministry's part of the beneficiaries' economic and social conditions. The number of such cases has amounted to 680 cases.

The administration performed these functions through the following administrative units: The Social Research and Inspection Control, the Distribution Control and the Collection and Followup Control.

5. Administrative and Financial Affairs Department: This department carries out all of the ministry's administrative and financial works in cooperation with the Ministry of Finance and National Economy and the Civil Service Bureau.

Its main responsibilities include implementation of the financial and administrative laws and regulations, making sure that they are implemented carefully in cooperation with the ministry's other administrations and issuing periodic circulars to enlighten the employees as to their rights and duties. These works are carried out by the department's various sections, namely:

1. The Administrative Affairs Section: This section performs fundamentally the works pertaining to personnel affairs and supervises the ministry's scholarships abroad in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, the British Institute and al-Khalij Industrial College, especially in regard to training. The section is also in charge of the means of transportation, building maintenance and providing foreign employees with housing and furniture.

B. The Financial Affairs Section: This section prepares the ministry's budget, supervises the spending in the various spheres, especially in

The administration is not content with supplying the agricultural requirements but also offers technical advice and guidance to the farmers as to the best methods to increase production. There is constant contact between the administration and the farmers through the daily visits made by the agricultural guides to the farms and through meetings and other means.

Moreover, the administration helps new farmers to plan their farms and tests the soil and water in these farms. In this regard, the soil analysis laboratory has been completed and equipped this year to analyze soil and water with modern equipment.

In the sphere of pest control, the administration has organized several teams to spray crops against various kinds of plant diseases and pests. The administration also supplies pesticides to whoever wishes to spray his crops personally.

Existing Agricultural Projects:

In addition to the routine services it offers, the administration also bolsters and participates in numerous projects, of which the following are the most important:

1. The Public Poultry Company: This is a government company for egg production. It produces 22 million eggs annually. It also regulates the importation of raw materials for feed, processes chicken feed and some kinds of livestock fodder and sells them at a reduced price.

2. Dairy Project: This pioneer project continues to produce fresh milk. It has been possible to overcome the problem of supplying fodder for this project by introducing new kinds of fodder that have proven extremely successful. Moreover, the means of irrigation used to produce these fodders promise success. It is hoped that full agricultural mechanization will be introduced shortly in the production of fodders in the lands set aside for this project. This mechanization will reduce the production costs and will prove the project's economic feasibility.

3. Sheep Project: Within the framework of the cooperative with the FAO for a project that will be mentioned later, the scope of the sheep [breeding] project has been expanded with the selection of the best available strains for breeding. Moreover, new strains have been requested from the neighboring areas to be cross-bred with the local strains to increase sheep production.

4. Main Drainage Project: The administration is still implementing the drainage network in the various parts of Bahrain so as to get rid of excess water--a step which will have a positive impact on production.

The number of main drains completed since the beginning of this year is seven drainage canals with a total length of more than 9,000 meters. Moreover, 12 farms have been equipped with internal drainage canals totaling nearly 3,000 meters in length. Three drainage canals are under construction in the

area located between al-Badi' and al-Jisrah. The project is also planning drainage canals in al-Sahlah and other areas.

Moreover, the administration has imported some modern equipment for cleaning open and covered drainage canals.

New Projects:

In addition to the projects already implemented and those under implementation, the administration is about to embark on the implementation of other projects with the aim of enhancing the agricultural sector and of supplying the citizens' needs. These projects include:

1. The Dalmun Poultry Company: It is a joint government-local company that will use modern methods to produce meat-yielding poultry. It is hoped that on operation, this company will be able to meet the local needs of poultry meats. Preparation for implementing the first phase of this project, namely construction of the feed plant, have already started. It is hoped that this company will produce nearly 4 million tons annually. The capacity of the feed plant will amount to 10 tons per hour. This is in addition to a plant for the processing of leftovers.
2. The Livestock Production and Veterinary Health Project: This is a project implemented in cooperation with the FAO with the aim of developing the livestock resources. The project has been planned in a flexible manner so as to complement and operate in harmony with the works carried out by the Agriculture Administration in the sphere of livestock production. This project has initiated its works by organizing the sheep [breeding] project belonging to the Agriculture Administration.
3. Protected Crop Cultivation: This project is also implemented in cooperation with FAO and seeks to introduce the modern methods of vegetable cultivation--such as cultivation under plastic tents and cultivation without soil--and to conduct economic feasibility studies on these methods before generalizing them and investing in them.

Regional and International Cooperation:

Despite the intrinsic efforts it exerts, the Agriculture Administration does not work in isolation from the regional and international efforts. Bahrain participates effectively in the regional, Arab and international efforts and is a member of many of the regional and Arab organizations specialized in agriculture.

At the level of the Gulf, Bahrain is a member of the General Secretariat of the Conference of the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula Ministers of Agriculture which seeks to unite the Gulf's efforts in the sphere of food production and to achieve agricultural integration among the area's states.

At the Arab level, Bahrain, represented in the Agriculture Administration, takes part in all the Arab efforts to realize Arab agricultural integration

connection with the projects budget, the loans and the rents which are still under the section's control and will continue to be so until this jurisdiction is transferred to the Housing Bank.

Ministry of Commerce

Manama AL-BAHRAIN in Arabic 12 Dec 79 pp 69-76

[Text] Availability of Commodities, Supervision of Prices, Planning for Consumption and Care for Agricultural Sector Are Actual Accomplishments

This ministry has continued this year its march to implement the official programs and plans for developing the agricultural sector and introducing the needed regulations to the commercial sector so as to lay down the foundations of stability in commercial transactions. As for this year's supply policy, the ministry has realized its fundamental goal of providing food supplies throughout the past period at reasonable and relatively fixed prices.

First, the Commerce and Company Affairs Administration:

The Commerce and Company Affairs Administration has been one of the administrations that have witnessed the introduction of new administrative regulations and the development of its sections so that they may keep up pace with the development and growth activity experienced by the various economic sectors in the State of Bahrain.

The administration's various sections have implemented and performed the works entrusted to them, summed up in the following:

Exempted Companies:

A. One of the developments in the sphere of registration of the exempted companies is the issuance of ministerial decree No 5 of 1979 concerning the amendment of articles No 13 and No 16 of the ministerial decree No 25 of 1977 which regulates the registration of the exempted companies. The annual fee for the registration of exempted companies that offer their shares for public subscription has been raised from 2,500 dinars to 10,000 dinars. Article No 16 of decree 25 concerning deposits has also been amended, setting the amount of the deposit that should be maintained to repay any debts that a company may owe when liquidated in proportion with a company's capital.

B. A total of 15 applications have been received in 1979 for the registration of exempted companies and 10 of those companies have been registered so far. Most of these companies operate in the sphere of banking and of offering advisory and financial services and in the contracting sector. For the sake of information, the number of exempted companies registered since the issuance of the ministerial decree and until the present is 35 companies.

The Commercial Register Control:

A. This control has studied the applications submitted to it during the year and has registered 1,553 applications, including 742 applications by individuals, 204 applications by companies and 607 applications for new branch offices of registered establishments.

Agencies Control:

The Commercial Agencies Control is entrusted with regulating commercial agencies and foreign trade generally in Bahrain in accordance with decree by lay No 23 of 22 September 1975 concerning the regulation of commercial agencies and ministerial decree No 13 of 1975 supplementing the said decree by law. Registration of the commercial agencies started in January 1976 and 3,400 agencies have been registered so far. The number of registered agencies is expected to rise to 3,600 by the end of the current year.

These regulations have had an effective impact on stabilizing the relations between the agent [representative] and the mandator.

Commercial Affairs and Fairs:

A. Foreign Trade Affairs:

The administration, in coordination with the various authorities concerned, has offered the foreign delegations arriving in Bahrain the various necessary services and has issued the permits necessary to hold commercial fairs in Bahrain.

During the year, Bahrain has witnessed numerous visits by ministers and by officials of the international organizations to bolster and enhance trade relations between their countries and organizations on the one hand and the State of Bahrain on the other. For example, Bahrain received this year the Australian deputy prime minister and the minister of trade, the Singapore minister of trade and the general director of FAO [Food and Agriculture Organization].

These visits have had a big effect on enabling Bahrain to benefit from the services and works offered by these countries and international organizations. In the wake of the visit by the Australian deputy prime minister and minister of trade, an economic and trade agreement was signed between the two countries during the visit which his excellency the minister of commerce and agriculture paid to Australia.

B. Fairs and Trade Delegations:

A large number of fairs have been held this year. Perhaps the most important fairs inaugurated during the year by his excellency the minister of commerce and agriculture were the Middle East Petroleum Fair from 25 to 29 March, the

Middle East Communications and Electronics Conference Fair from 23 to 26 April 1979 and the Goods Clearance and Shipping Fair from 22 to 25 October 1979. Moreover, the State of Bahrain has participated for the first time in the 16th session of the Baghdad International Fair. The fair's opening ceremony was attended by his excellency the minister of commerce and agriculture. The fair was in obvious demand as an information center for the Bahraini economic market, enabling its visitors to get acquainted with Bahrain's productive agricultural, industrial and commercial activities. Bahrain participated with six major industries represented by the aluminum and aluminum spray industry, the plastic industry and other industries, in addition to a large variety of popular and manual craft products.

For the sake of information, Bahrain got an appreciation certificate and a medalion from the Iraqi Fairs Authority out of appreciation for the efforts exerted by those in charge to highlight the Bahraini pavillion in the Baghdad International Fair.

Second, the Supply and Price Control Administration:

The Supply Administration's march has been different this year from previous years as a result of the activities that this administration has carried out and the successes it has achieved to provide the market with food supplies. With its modest resources, this administration has been able to implement the drawn annual plan in accordance with the general goals of its activities and in implementation of the supply policy drawn up by the government to serve the citizens.

In light of the administration's annual plan, the following quantities of food supplies have been imported and marketed locally this year:

1. Rice	9,000 tons
2. Sugar	6,500 tons
3. Fats	900 tons
4. Crushed grains [habb al-haris]	400 tons
5. Live sheep	100,000 heads
6. Live cattle	1,700 heads
7. Frozen meats	200 tons

In the same period, the administration also secured and distributed fodder. The imported volume of (al-shawar) amounted to 1,500 tons and of imported barley to 160 tons.

In regard to the preparations for the venerable month of Ramadan, the administration imported record quantities of food supplies, detailed as follows:

1. Live sheep	40,000 heads
2. Live cattle	1,400 heads
3. Frozen meats	130 tons
4. Crushed grains	500 tons

The administration's efforts during the venerable month of Ramadan had a prominent role in the positive results with which this administration has been honored. The administration was able to supply the market with meats throughout the month of Ramadan, without allowing any crisis to develop. The proof is the honor with which the administration has been awarded this year and represented in the message of thanks and appreciation addressed by his highness the prime minister to his excellency the minister of commerce and agriculture--a message which has had a great effect on the spirits of those working in the Supply and Price Control Administration.

In the other spheres, matters are proceeding as well as can be wished. The administration is carrying out its usual activities in setting the prices of cars, vegetables, fruits and other commodities included in the pricing list.

The Price Inspection and Control Section has been bolstered with the needed employees because of its great importance in watching the prices and making sure that dealers observe the price set by the ministry. It is worth noting that the administration is currently preparing a comparative study on the prices of all the food supplies and of other commodities so that it may be used as a guide in drafting the pricing and supply policies.

Moreover, the administration started as of the middle of this year preparing and planning, out of its awareness of the importance of developing the government slaughterhouse, for the construction of a modern central slaughterhouse to catch up with the development experienced in meat consumption and to put an end to the difficulties and problems arising from the presence of the present slaughterhouse in the center of the city. It is hoped that work on the new slaughterhouse will start with the beginning of 1980.

Third, Fish Resources Administration:

The government has devoted special attention to the fish resources with the establishment of a special administration to supervise the fish resources. At the time the administration was established, the government set for it the goals of supervising the fish resources sector and conducting research and surveys on the sea bed within the country's territorial waters and outside the territorial waters in the Gulf area to find out the degree of fish availability in these waters and the possibility of exploiting them through the use of modern commercial means, in addition to gathering statistics and data on the fish resources, developing the conventional methods of fishing and offering fishermen the needed facilities.

The most important accomplishments of the Fish Resources Administration are:

1. The administration has conducted experiments on spawning (al-safi) fish by injecting female fish with hormones. The experiments have been successful in getting eggs which then developed into larvae. But because of the lack of the right food for the larvae, the survival rate has been low. Moreover, experiments are being conducted to breed the bulti fish

and to raise the salinity of the water in which they live gradually, considering that the bultī is a fresh water fish. Studies have also been conducted on the Ra's Hayyan site in eastern Bahrain for the purpose of establishing semi-commercial fish farms in an area along the coast. The production will be semi-commercial in the future.

2. Assisting Local Fishermen:

A. Project to Set up Ports for Fish Unloading:

The administration has begun surveying three main areas in al-Muharraq, Manama and Sitrah and various other areas on Bahrain's coastline. In al-Muharraq, the efforts to set the port site have been completed in cooperation with the Public Works Administration and a plan has been drawn up for the area [port] which will contain most of the means liable to help fishermen, such as maintenance workshops, fuel stations, fresh water supplies, warehouses to store the fishing equipment and so forth. As for the Manama and Sitrah sites, it has been agreed in principle to introduce improvements on them so that they may include the facilities which will help the local fishermen to carry out their work with the least exertion possible. Moreover, the administration has begun initial studies on al-Badi' and al-Malikiyah areas to set up a fisherman's grouping center on Bahrain's western coast.

B. Training Courses on Fisheries in Fisheries Semi-Regional [sic] Center in Kuwait:

All the Gulf area states, including Bahrain, participate in this center. The center exerts efforts to encourage and improve the individual fishing activities by providing training to students with junior high school or high school education. The center trains these students on the latest fishing equipment suitable for this area. Other forms of training provided deal with solving the problems of fish handling, processing and marketing and with the creation of national statistical systems to supply the data necessary for developing economically feasible fisheries. Two batches of students have graduated from this center, including eight students who have acquired diplomas in various specializations, such as first officer and fishing and mechanical guide. These students work on the research boat belonging to the administration. Seven more students are still receiving their training as part of the third batch which will graduate next year. The study period in the center is 2 academic years.

On the other hand, short and rapid training courses are given to professional fishermen and four local fishermen were actually sent for a quick two-week course on engine maintenance and net manufacturing in the said center. The course has proven successful and there will be more opportunities to send more fishermen in the future. Moreover, there is interest in solving as much as possible the problems of the fishermen's gathering areas.

C. Tests on Marine Equipment:

A test has been conducted successfully on a new kind of box for preserving fish. These boxes are made of materials more resistant to the external elements and to rust. The administration is conducting tests currently on various kinds of bottom nets and cages made of steel coated with sea-water resisting plastic.

Studies have also been made on (al-sha'ri and kan'ad) types of fish to find out the chemical and physical changes they undergo when preserved in ice. A mobile electronic instrument has been used to test the quality of the fish. Similar studies will be conducted on other kinds of commercial fish.

3. Regional Survey of Gulf:

The regional project for surveying and developing the fish resources in the [Arab] Gulf and the Gulf of Oman has submitted draft reports and recommendations on the conditions of the marine environment, has completed the biological information and has prepared the guide for using the computer reports on the survey. The project has also presented maps demonstrating the various fishing areas and the rates of their reserves of various types of bottom fish (al-sha'ri and al-hamur) and of surface fish (al-jan'ad and tuna). As for Bahrain's share, bottom fish are the most abundant in the waters close to its coasts.

It is worth noting that Bahrain is one of the participant members of this project which started its activities at the end of 1976 and which includes all the states of the Arab Gulf and of the Gulf of Oman. A followup committee will be formed to develop the fish industry. This committee will also conduct a preparatory study on a joint project for fishing in the regional project area, keeping in mind that the date of terminating the project, namely 31 December 1979, has drawn near.

4. Statistics Section:

The importance of this section lies in the fact that it supplies all the initial information required for developing the fishing industry. This information can be divided into three main categories:

First, Information Pertaining to Production:

This information is gathering through the frequent on-the-spot visits to the sites of fish unloading in the various coastal areas of Bahrain, such as al-Muharraq and Sitrah ports and others. The statistician records the quantities of the various kinds of fish, the degree of the effort exerted to make the catch, the number of fishing days, the number of (hatchlings), grown fish and so forth.

Second, Information Pertaining to Marketing:

The section is currently observing all the market movements through an assigned individual and recording all the information in the electronic computer. The main part of this information deals with fish prices, both retail and wholesale prices, and the total value of each kind of fish.

Third, Information Pertaining to the Fishing Vocation:

This information requires large efforts and quick performance. It includes data on the number of active crew members, their standard of living, the number of fishing boats, in addition to data on the kinds of fishing equipment and of boat engines.

5. Environmental Studies:

Studies have been initiated, in cooperation with the ministries of health and of housing, to find out the type and concentration of the various pollutants. Excavation and filling operations have been stopped in some coastal areas where fish larvae, small fish and marine plants on which fish feed are abundant.

Laws and regulations will be issued shortly to develop and protect the Gulf's marine environment in cooperation with the U.N. Development Program and the area's states. A mutual assistance center for the Gulf area states will be set up to help in cases of naval emergencies. The center will be headquartered in Bahrain and will have the tasks of surveying the sources of industrial wastes and city wastes polluting the sea and of conducting studies to determine the impact of these wastes on the human body. The center will also have the task of conducting studies on the impact of the other human pollutants and activities--such as digging, filling and coastal land reclamation operations--on marine life, including fish. The center will also expedite the cooperation projects for the preparation of emergency plans to deal with incidents of sea pollution with oil and other substances.

Fourth, 1979 Annual Report of Agriculture Administration:

The Agriculture Administration has continued its march this year and has exerted utmost efforts to enhance the country's agricultural standard. However, the nature of the administration's work cannot take the form of vast accomplishments because this work is inclined toward offering services to the agricultural sector. But whoever examines the progress of work in the administration can understand the extent of the efforts exerted to supply the requirements of agriculture and of the agricultural sector on the one hand and to meet the needs for the commodities that can be produced locally on the other hand.

The service offered by the administration during the year can be divided into several parts:

First, Plant Production:

The administration has imported various kinds of fruits, vegetables, fodders and ornamental trees which bear the promise of a rich production with the aim of testing them and of raising the kinds that prove their superiority and adaptability so that they may be later distributed to the farmers.

On the other hand, the administration has been able to supply 40,000 fruit tree seedlings and 80,000 seedlings of ornamental trees for which the citizens have been displaying increasing demand as a result of their rising interest in house gardens.

On the other hand, the administration has, in its capacity as the main source, supplied sufficient quantities of vegetable seeds to the farmers. It has also supplied enough vegetable seedlings to meet the demand.

Second, Livestock and Poultry Production:

The administration has paid primary attention to bolstering the technical outfit concerned with livestock production and veterinary health with experienced and specialized persons so that this outfit may be able to keep up pace with the rapid development in this sector, especially in the poultry industry. The administration has supplied various kinds of drugs and vaccines. Moreover, a veterinary laboratory has been prepared, equipped and supplied this year with the latest equipment for diagnosing animal diseases, especially poultry diseases. At the same time, the administration has continued to offer its curative veterinary services to diseased animals, both in the veterinary clinics and on location.

On the other hand, the studies conducted on the poultry industry have led to important results concerning the most suitable kinds of hatcheries equipped with systems to reduce the impact of heat. The Public Poultry Company has begun to introduce the system of closed hatcheries because they are effective in reducing the impact of summer heat, thus reducing the death rate. This means higher production.

Third, Other Agricultural Services:

In addition to the abovementioned services, the administration is also the main source for ploughing and earth grading services and for digging canals, drains and so forth. The administration was able to meet nearly 1,000 requests for ploughing, grading, planning and pulverization [tan'im] in the first 10 months of this year.

In view of the crops' needs for fertilizers, the administration supplies the fertilizers to the farmers. The administration has supplied this year nearly 700 tons of fertilizers which are sold to the farmers at reduced prices.

The administration also provides the materials for coating canals and for building shelters [presumably to protect crops] at reduced prices.

and to solve the food problem. Bahrain is an active member of the Arab Agricultural Development Organization which emanated from the Arab League.

Internationally, Bahrain is a member of the U.N. FAO and there is close cooperation between the two sides through joint projects and studies.

The visit by the FAO general director to Bahrain this year has had a positive impact and has been crowned with expediting implementation of the joint projects concerning the protected crop cultivation, veterinary health and other aspects.

At the level of bilateral cooperation, we must note the generous aid advanced by the fraternal countries. Through this aid, it has been possible to prepare a complete agricultural plan. Moreover, a study is being conducted on the water levels in Bahrain. The importance of this study is reflected by the critical water situation in Bahrain and its effect on the future of agriculture.

Ministry of Public Works, Electricity, Water

Manama AL-BAHRAYN in Arabic 12 Dec 79 pp 78-86

[Text] New Electric Power and Water Distilling Stations,
and a Vast Network of Roads and Bridges Serving Progress
and Development in Various Walks of Life

Building Section:

It is one of the main sections managing the public works. This section studies, prepares the blueprints and supervises the implementation of the various state projects, taking into consideration the technical and economic requirements of such projects after discussion with the departments concerned.

The organizational structure of this section is divided into the installations, construction, electricity, mechanics and supervision branches, all of which take part in implementing the projects. Moreover, this section estimates the costs and makes sure that they do not exceed the allocated appropriations and prepares the specifications for the projects after designing them, keeping in mind that all the used construction materials are selected and their specifications examined in the section's laboratory to ascertain their suitability and their compliance with the required specifications.

The costs of the projects implemented this year have amounted to nearly 13 million dinars.

1- Implemented Projects

1- Ministry of Education:

1. Two schools (elementary/junior high), one for boys and one for girls in Madinat 'Isa. The total costs of these schools amounted to 1,722,000 dinars.

2. Officers for the Vocational Education Administration in the Manama Secondary Industrial School at a cost of 17,000 dinars.

3. Central laboratory in al-Khalij Industrial College to serve the students specializing in electronics and electricity and seeking to earn their high diploma in these specializations. This laboratory has been built to keep up pace with the country's renaissance and has cost 117,700 dinars.

4. Prefabricated classrooms for several schools in various parts of the country at a cost of 30,000 dinars.

5. Numerous additions to many of the country's schools and the construction of toilet facilities in numerous schools at a cost of 130,000 dinars.

B. Ministry of Transportation:

1. Two buildings for the ministry's employees in al-Muharraq at a cost of 83,000 dinars.

2. Bus stations in the central market, behind the municipal building on King Faysal Street and near al-Salmaniyah Hospital at a cost of 80,000 dinars.

C. Ministry of Health:

1. Chronic Diseases Hospital: This hospital has been designed to treat patients with chronic diseases that require a long stay in the hospital. The hospital includes treatment facilities and wings and rooms for both treatment and recuperation and has a recreation park close to it. The project costs have amounted to 900,000 dinars.

D. Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs:

1. A vocational training center located south of al-Khalij Industrial College. The goal of this center is to train skilled workers in construction, welding, pipe laying and carpentry so as to enhance the standard of the vocational sector and to enable it to keep up with the development and prosperity spreading throughout the country. The project costs have amounted to 500,000 dinars.

E. Ministry of State for Cabinet Affairs:

1. The electronic computer building in al-Jufayr which has cost 350,000 dinars.

Ministry of Defense:

1. An army barracks for the Bahrain defense force in al-Mahlah at a cost of 72,000 dinars.

Moreover, a maintenance workshop has been built for the Water Supply Administration to repair the water equipment and machinery and two guard and checkpoint offices have also been built for the Ministry of Finance and National Economy in the industrial zone of Salman Port at a cost of 20,000 dinars.

Projects Under Implementation:

1. College of Bahrain University: The costs of the first two buildings are estimated at 1,940,000 dinars.
2. An elementary girl school in al-Hawrah and an elementary/junior high school for girls in Sitrah at an estimated cost of 1.62 million dinars.
3. Al-Zallaq elementary school for boys which consists of two two-floor buildings, one for the administration and one for the classrooms, and of toilets and sanitary facilities. The costs of this project are estimated at 169,500 dinars.
4. A secondary school of commerce for girls in al-Muharraq.
5. The second stage of al-Muharraq Secondary Industrial School at an estimated cost of 455,000 dinars.
6. Central warehouses in al-Muharraq for the storage of books. The project also includes offices and its estimated costs amount to 94,000 dinars.

B. Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs:

1. Additions to the kindergartens in Madinat 'Isa, al-Jufayr, al-Muharraq and al-Salmaniyah at a cost of 173,000 dinars.
2. Nurseries for the social centers in Madinat 'Isa and al-Rifa' at an estimated cost of 580,000 dinars.

C. Ministry of Transportation:

1. An apartment building for the ministry employees in al-Muharraq at an estimated cost of 363,000 dinars.
2. Offices for the Public Transport Administration employees near the central market at an estimated cost of 70,000 dinars.
3. A branch post office in the area of eastern al-Rifa' at an estimated cost of 70,000 dinars.

D. Ministry of Interior:

1. Al-Hawrah police station at an estimated cost of 430,000 dinars.

2. Western al-Rifa' police station at an estimated cost of 450,000 dinars.
3. A police barracks in Safirah at an estimated cost of 380,000 dinars.

E. Ministry of Health:

1. Adding another floor to the childcare center in Manama at an estimated cost of 75,000 dinars. This floor has been designed as a consultation clinic specialized in childcare.
2. A maintenance workshop for al-Salmaniyah Hospital at an estimated cost of 300,000 dinars.

F. Central Municipal Authority:

The central market in al-Muharraq which includes several markets, such as the meats market, the fish market and the vegetables market, and offices and shops. This market will have central air conditioning and will cost 1.45 million dinars.

G. Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture:

Central warehouses in al-Badi' area at a cost of 20,200 dinars.

Projects in Stage of Designing:

A. Ministry of Education:

1. The religion institute in al-Hawrah area.
2. The second stage of the boys secondary school in al-'Adliyah. This stage consists of a multi-purpose hall.
3. An elementary girls school in al-Na'im.
4. An elementary girls school in Qallali.
5. A secondary girls school in Madinat 'Isa.
6. An elementary boys school in al-Mahuz.
7. An elementary boys school in al-Qudaybiyah.
8. An elementary/junior high school for girls in 'Ali.
9. A secondary industrial school in al-Mahuz area of Manama which includes six workshops serving various purposes, numerous classrooms, science and language laboratories, athletic fields, a multi-purpose hall and warehouses.

10. An elementary boys school in Sanabis.
 11. An elementary girls school in al-Busaytin in al-Muharraq.
 12. A junior high school for boys in al-Diyah.
 13. An elementary girls school in al-Nuwaydirat.
 14. A secondary boys school in Madinat 'Isa.
 15. Shykh Muhammad al-Khalifah school for girls in al-Muharraq.
 16. Twenty apartments and five villas for al-Khalij Industrial College, in addition to landscaping the college grounds.
 17. The Karzakan girls elementary school.
 18. A maintenance workshop in al-Khalij Industrial College.
- B. Ministry of Transportation:
1. The public transport bus station complex in al-Muharraq.
 2. A two-floor apartment building for the ministry's technicians in al-Muharraq.
 3. A post office in al-Darraz area.
 4. A maintenance workshop for the public transport vehicles in al-Rifa'.
- D. Ministry of Interior:
1. The airport police station.
 2. Al-Nabiyah Salih police station.
 3. Madinat 'Isa police station.
- D. Ministry of Health:
1. Expansion of the Mental and Chest Diseases Hospital. The building contains clinics for mental patients and patients with chest diseases and other wings. The expansion will be made after repairs are made on the present building, to which a new building will be added.
 2. Al Dayr health center.
 3. Correcting the northern building of al-Salmaniyah Hospital after evacuation, redesigning the building internally and transforming it into a building for gynecology, obstetrics, nose, ear and throat and dental clinics.

E. Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs:

1. The building of the Jadd Hafs Cooperative Association.
2. The building of al-Hadd Cooperative Association.

F. Ministry of Development and Industry:

The hotel [management] school projects which are numerous and which will be merged with the present multi-purpose buildings. This school includes classrooms, training classes, a management wing and a housing wing.

G. The Civil Service Bureau:

A furniture warehouse to be used for the needs of the cabinet and of the government department.

It is also hoped that work will be completed shortly on the Traffic and Licensing Administration building and on a cafeteria for the employees and the VIP's in the Bahrain Television Station.

The charitable projects which the Public Works Administration has helped to design include, for example, Bayt al-Amal [House of Hope] for retarded people.

Electricity Administration's 1979 Report

Despite the rise in electricity consumption and in the maximum load rate during the year, the Electricity Administration has been able to offer a better service, thus noticeably reducing the power outages this year.

The phenomenon of weak current has also been overcome in most parts of Bahrain.

Moreover, the administration has continued to strengthen its various outfits in order to keep up with the applications for new and additional connections in an efficient and fast manner, to improve the performance level in producing the consumption bills, to answer the various queries expeditiously and to facilitate the payment of bills through the introduction of advanced means and methods.

The programs to train and raise the capabilities of the workers have also received extensive attention, thus enabling Bahrainis to assume many of the leading positions in the administration.

The state's eagerness to secure financial aid to the electricity projects has been reflected in the construction of more electricity distribution, transmission and generation networks and plants.

The administration has contacted several Arab and foreign establishments for the purpose of the exchange of expertise, cooperation and familiarization with the latest means and methods employed. The administration has also taken part in numerous technical and administrative conferences and symposiums to make use of the development in the sphere of the electricity and water [sic] industry.

1. Power Production:

The production of electric power units has reached this year a record figure of 1.3 billion units [presumably meaning B.t.u's], with an increase of 25 percent over last year. The general consumption during the year is equal to 17,000 units for every subscriber, which is considered a high rate in the world.

With the operation of the third generator in al-Rifa' plant, the compound capacity amounted to 430 megawatts whereas the maximum load amounted to 306 megawatts in August, with an increase of 15 percent over last year.

2. Energy Transmission and Distribution

The powerlines and the main transformers with a 66,000-volt tension became in good shape after operation of the new lines that link together five main transformers in Umm al-Hasn, al-Busaytin, the central market, the dry dock and the diplomatic area.

The number of distribution plants put into operation during the year amounted to 190 plants. A total of 230 kilometers of powerlines with medium and low tension have also been extended to meet the constant increase in the number of consumers that have amounted to 78,000 consumers, with an increase of 8,000 consumers. Moreover, 2,500 additional connections have been made. The efforts to boost the electric current have covered numerous areas in Manama and al-Muharraq and most of the villages of the northern and western districts.

3. Electricity Projects:

The appropriations disbursed to the electricity facility have amounted to 31 million dinars which covered the works for the production, transmission and distribution of energy. These appropriations represent a part of the administration's program to improve the power supply to meet the country's constant needs.

The administration has also conducted several studies to estimate the country's future needs. The plan for the next 5 years has been drawn up on the basis of these studies. The costs of this plan are estimated at 250 million dinars which covers the construction of new generation plants, transmission networks with a 220,000-volt and 66,000-volt tensions, distribution networks and water desalination units.

The administration intends to exert bit efforts to streamline electricity consumption to preserve the country's fuel reserves.

4. Commercial Section:

The administration's program to develop and modernize this section so that it may serve the public in the best manner possible has continued through introduction of the process of checking the consumption bills by the electronic computer. Moreover, the meter reading unit has been reorganized and the control over it has been intensified, thus bringing about a reduction in the rate of mistakes in the consumer's accounts.

Annual Report on Activities of Water Supply Administration During 1979:

1. Introduction:

The Water Supply Administration is one of four administrations within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Public Works, Electricity and Water. Its responsibilities are summed up in the following:

1. Producing water from its sources:

A. Underground water: Produced in cooperation with the water authorities of the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture.

B. Distilled water: Produced in cooperation with the Electricity Administration from the desalination plant.

2. Storing and mixing water.

3. Supplying water to the consumers through the distribution networks.

2. Administrative Organization:

This administration consists of the following main sections:

1. Projects Section: It is in charge of implementing all the administration's projects and of supervising all the works of the advisers.

2. Water Services Section: It includes the following units:

A. Planning and Designing:

1. Future planning.

2. Maps and surveys.

3. Records and documents.

B. Maintenance and Operation Section: It includes the following units:

1. Distribution.
2. New connections.
3. Regular and programmed maintenance.
4. Urgent maintenance.
5. Search for water leaks.

C. Mechanics and Electricity Section: It includes the following units:

1. Equipment and electrical and mechanical apparatus maintenance.
2. Pumping stations maintenance.
3. Reservoirs and apparatus maintenance.
4. Transport vehicles.

3. Administrative units: They comprise:

1. Administrative and financial affairs.
2. Public relations coordinator.

C. Personnel affairs coordinator. This unit is in charge of coordinating the administrative works of the financial apparatus with the other authorities in and outside the ministry.

3. Projects: Following is a brief review of these projects:

When development of the Bahrain water projects started in the period from 1975 to 1977, the administration devoted extensive attention to the development of these projects so as to meet the population demands. This is in addition to the attention given to the development of the projects existing in the various areas. Meanwhile, there are other areas that still need to be developed. When the 1979 projects program in Bahrain was considered this year, major projects were included to develop underground water, pumping and mixing plants and overhead and ground reservoirs. The following projects will be completed this year in order to be put to use in the summers of 1980 and 1981:

A. Projects Completed in 1979:

1. The pumping and mixing plant in western al-Rifa; and four underground reservoirs.

2. Four invitations for bids to carry out civil works in the areas of al-Hawrah, al-Salmaniyah and Umm al-Hasn.
3. Construction of ground and overhead reservoirs in al-Hawrah, al-Salmaniyah and al-Muharraq.
4. Installation of pumps and gauging instruments.
5. Development of the distribution network in al-Muharraq, Manama, the central areas and the villages.
6. The length of the new waterlines extended has amounted to 66,600 meters.

B. Village Projects:

This administration has focused on developing water services in the Bahrain villages that had not been developed in previous years by drawing a complete plan for the needs of every village and by implementing this plan in accordance with the annual work program. Forty bids were awarded in 1978 for new works and 60 bids were awarded this year for similar works.

C. The 1980 Project Plan:

1. Developing an underground water well in al-Hamleh.
2. Constructing a pumping plant in al-Hamleh.
3. Laying down a main water pipeline from the water wells field in al-Hamleh to the pumping plant in al-Rifa' and from there to Madinat 'Isa.
4. The pumping and mixing plant in Sitrah.
5. Constructing ground reservoirs in al-Hawrah, al-Salmaniyah, al-Masla and Sitrah.
6. Developing the distribution networks in Manama, al-Muharraq, the central areas (i.e., western and eastern al-Rifa', 'Ali, Madinat 'Isa and the neighboring villages) and in the western and southern areas.
7. Replacing the damaged connections so as to secure a stronger water flow for the consumers.

4. Water Services Section:

A. Mechanical and electrical services: This unit has been developed at a fast pace so that it may be able to carry out its big tasks. The maintenance of equipment, machinery and reservoirs has been increased in accordance with a well-studied work program. During the receding period of this year, the following maintenance work was carried out:

1. The maintenance of underground wells in 17 locations.
 2. The installation of additional pumping equipment (both temporary and permanent) in the existing water plants.
 3. Development of the pumping equipment and of the operations needed to raise the production of the pumping plants.
 4. Carrying out regular maintenance works on reservoirs in the cities and villages.
 5. Running the pumping plants on [emergency] power generators during power outages.
- B. Search for water leaks: This section, though new, has been able to carry out numerous effective and distinctive operations according to this year's work plan. The following has been accomplished:
1. Night studies on the distribution networks in Manama, al-Muharraq and Madinat 'Isa to determine the weak points in these networks. The necessary measures are taken in the light of these studies.
 2. Determining the strategic sites to be used as control points so as to install or replace damaged valves.
 3. Gathering and filing information resulting from these studies to make use of it in case a change occurs in the network's hydraulic system.
 4. Carrying out an initial survey to determine the leakage points in the network and referring the results to the maintenance section to deal with the problems.
 5. Drawing up a complete program to follow up on these works in 1980.
- B. General Maintenance: The maintenance works in this section include the distribution and pipeline networks and the maintenance required for the civil installations and their attachments. This section includes a workforce divided into two groups:
- A. Day shifts.
 - B. Continuous [24-hour] shifts.

These groups repair the damage caused to the water networks in the various areas--both the damage resulting from the corrosion of the pipelines and the damage caused by digging operations carried out above the pipelines. Engineers are in the charge of running these operations 24 hours a day according to a program drawn up by the administration for the purpose. In the past 2 years, this section has witnessed big development in its various aspects. It has been equipped with the equipment, machinery and the means of

communication that enable it to carry out its duties more comprehensively and precisely. It is noticed that the results produced by the progress of work in this section have led to the continued flow of the water supply to the consumers at all times and without disruption during the high consumption periods in the summer.

Statistics:

1. Reservoirs: The number of reservoirs is 68 with capacities ranging from 2,000 gallons to one million gallons and with a total capacity of 11.8 million gallons.

2. General Consumption: see chart.

3. New Connections (not included in Ministry of Housing projects): The total number of these connections (from January to September) amounted to 1,716 connections, distributed as follows:

Month	Number
January	123
February	203
March	240
April	186
May	212
June	230
July	204
August	125
September	193

The Road Section 1979 Annual Report

The road projects this year have, like previous years, been characterized by the stress on implementation of the works of some planned roads and by focusing on the improvement of parts of the old road network, either by rebuilding these parts or repairing them so as to increase their traffic efficiency after it became evident that they are inadequate in terms of efficiency and durability.

At the level of contract work, its presence has been quickly felt in the construction of the Shaykh 'Isa Street and al-Jufayr Street intersection and in the speedy implementation of the decision to start the construction of the eastern circular road in Manama to offer an alternative to al-Qasr al-Qadim Street. As for the projects entrusted to the construction team in the Road Section, this team has played a big and prominent role in the implementation of most of the projects entrusted to it, especially in regard to the streets leading to the Ministry of Defense installations in western al-Rifa' and the streets surrounding al-Salmaniyah Hospital. As for the construction of the three intersections in al-Muharraq, the work of this team has been characterized by superior quickness and excellent implementation.

The most important road projects for this year are divided into four categories:

First, new road projects.

Second, projects to rebuild roads.

Third, projects to build intersections.

Fourth, maintenance work.

Following is a description of the most important of these projects:

First, New Road Projects:

1. The second stage of the eastern circular road in Manama.
2. The street leading to the building of the Bahrain defense force headquarters in the new section of western al-Rifa'.
3. The street leading to the Officers Club in al-Jazirah.
4. Street and car park projects for the hospital of the Bahrain defense force in western al-Rifa'.
5. Projects for the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Education.
6. Road projects in al-Salmaniyah Hospital area.

Second, Projects to Rebuild Roads:

6. [sic] The first stage of the project to modify al-Badi' Street.
7. Rebuilding the western Manama coastal road.
8. Kuwait Street.

Third, Construction of Intersections:

9. The Manama power plant intersection.
The (Glare) Power plant intersection.
10. Construction of three intersections on the airport road.
11. A new intersection in the oil refineries area.

Fourth, Maintenance Work:

After coordination, the Road Section supervision outfit has been entrusted with the road resurfacing works when the other services complete their works.

The section's supervision outfit makes the arrangements to meet with the authorities concerned to discuss the measures needed to deal with the results emanating from their digging work and to adopt the practical steps to implement the maintenance works needed to eliminate the negative results caused by their work. The most important of these works are:

1. The practical steps to carry out maintenance work on the roads followed by the route of al-Na'im sewers project.

The Road Section has also supervised the final surfacing works following the completion of several electricity, water, telephone and sewerage projects in various parts of al-Muharraq, Manama, the western area and eastern al-Rifa'. The cost of these works has amounted to more than 42,000 dinars.

In addition to this, the section offers all kinds of advisory services and supervises all kinds of work when it is asked and when the resources are available to it. The following are examples:

1. Supervising the works to fill the television [station] site in 'Askar area which belongs to the Ministry of Information. The costs of preparing this site amount to 125,000 dinars.
2. Supervising the works to fill the site of the police station in al-Nab'iyah Salih Island for the Ministry of Interior. The costs of this project amount to 28,000 dinars.
3. The site of the Water Supply Administration in al-Sanabis whose costs amount to 50,000 dinars.

Public Works Administration--1979 Annual Report of Public Health Engineering Section:

1. General: 1979 has witnessed a constant increase in the responsibilities of the Public Health Engineering Section due to the expansion in the sewerage facilities in all parts of Bahrain. Moreover, the use of the modern methods of design and construction has caused the work to be more complex, thus requiring a similar change in both the workforce and the equipment.
2. Operations: The operation unit has continued to operate the 10 pumping plants in Madinat 'Isa, in addition to the sewage treatment plant and the pumping plant in 'Ali. Moreover, seven more pumping plants and three treatment plants have been acquired in 1979. There are some operational difficulties that are not expected to disappear until spareparts are obtained and the standard of the workers is raised.
3. Direct Work: The direct construction work unit has completed digging four sewers and has connected 250 homes with the sewerage system. The number of house connections has dropped noticeably in comparison to 1978 due to the construction of a larger number of manholes and canals.

4. Maintenance: The maintenance responsibilities have increased during the year with the completion of a number of sewerage projects, especially in Madinat 'Isa, by the Public Works Administration and the Ministry of Housing. To improve the maintenance standards, a new resident supervisor has been added in Madinat 'Isa. Moreover, a sewer maintenance engineer has also been appointed.

5. Analysis Tank Programs: In 1979, the section completed, on behalf of the Central Municipal Authority, construction of the analysis tanks in all parts of Bahrain. Ten contractors who implemented uniform blueprints at uniform prices, were used to do the job, distributed as follows:

Number of tanks and manholes

Manama	388
al-Muharraq	221
Villages	81
Grand Total	690

Total cost: 300,000 Bahraini dinars.

6. Machinery and Equipment: In 1979, three new pickups, two pumps, two cranes and a truck-mounted crane have been acquired. But in the same period, four pickups, two trucks and a tanker truck have been discarded. Efforts are not in progress to import new equipment for work in the new sewers being currently built.

7. Contracts: In 1979, the Public Health Engineering Section drew up the blueprints for a number of simple sewerage projects so that local contractors may implement them. The work on 15 of these projects has already been completed while three others are still under construction. There are three more projects on which work will start at the beginning of 1980. The total costs of the installations completed in 1979 has amounted to 537,000 dinars.

Public Works Administration--1979 Annual Report of Laboratory and Materials Section:

1. Quality control tests: Periodic tests are carried out for the Public Works Administration, the Projects and Research Administration, the Electricity Administration, the Ministry of Housing, the Survey Administration, the Bahrain defense force, the Arab Engineering Consultations Office, the Advisory Engineering Office and other organizations. It is difficult to assess the results of these tests, except in the case of industrial products. However, there is a noticeable improvement in the quality of the materials. As expected, the full benefit of the increase in the control operations will probably not become clear for another year. However, work in the laboratory is making constant progress. The commercial cost of the tests conducted by the laboratory in the first 10 months, ending with the end of October, amounted to 78,000 Bahraini dinars. The commercial cost of the research on the roads, installations, soil and consulting service

must be added to this testing cost. It is well-known that the actual tests alone can be assessed on a commercial basis. The approximate costs of the tests may have reached 58,000 dinars whereas the commercial costs of the analyses, reports and consultation cannot be estimated.

3. [sic] Specifications: Many of the specifications have been re-evaluated in light of the results produced by the work of the Laboratory and Materials Section. The specifications concerning the other government and official agencies have also been reviewed.

4. Road Section: Efforts are currently in progress to research and to reach full control in connection with the filling materials and the basic foundations.

Quality control for asphalt materials is still performed mostly on the basis of the results of tests in the laboratories of contractors--results that are checked from time to time at the Public Works Administration's laboratory. So far, the principle of testing the work site before the actual construction begins has not been adopted.

5. Buildings Section: Measures are currently underway to realize partial quality control over the construction materials used by the contractors, such as cement and industrial products. Research is also in progress to carry out tests on installations after the contractors complete their work. But this sphere of testing requires further study.

6. Research on Soil Caving: Research on the caving in of roads and buildings has been expanded and has often produced information connected with important aspects that must be avoided during the construction and maintenance operations.

7. Soil Testing Before Construction: This unit has actually begun its operations. But so far, it only offers information on the chemical qualities of the soil and not on designing the foundations.

8. Future Plans: The plans for the coming years call for continuing implementation of the current program and for setting up the following:

1. A research unit on location to conduct tests concerning buildings and roads before construction starts.

2. Scientific research projects on the effects of humidification on strengthening the cement used in concrete and the effects of saturation with carbon dioxide on exposed columns, in addition to a project for a comparative research on constructed buildings that collapse and those that remain undamaged.

3. Expanding the equipment of the chemical laboratory to enable it to conduct tests on cement and reinforced concrete.

Annual Report of Public Works Administration:

The Public Works Administration has been very busy in 1979 with its approved budget of 13 million Bahraini dinars for the implementation of new public works and 10 million dinars for the completion of works already under construction. The administration has also continued to offer comprehensive consultative services to numerous ministries and other state agencies in the spheres of civil and municipal engineering and of construction materials and methods.

The budget of current expenditures for 1979 has been estimated at 3,547,000 dinars compared to 3,403,500 dinars in 1978 and 2,881,700 dinars in 1977.

Annual Report (of Public Works Administration):

Training: Throughout 1979, the administration has continued its efforts in the field of training and has allowed no opportunity to slip by without exploiting it to give every Bahraini the chance to benefit from any training courses available in Bahrain or outside it.

It is worth noting that our training programs are drawn up for every worker separately so as to take into consideration his/her inclinations and readiness.

One of the fundamental characteristics distinguishing our training programs is the time they provide for training during work and before, during and after the stages of theoretical study in classrooms. During work, the male/female trainee works side by side with and under the supervision of personnel who are experienced and have been abroad and the trainee is given the chance to apply practically what he has learned. At the same time, his/her performance is evaluated to make sure that he/she is working in the right place and is making satisfactory progress that is liable to make him fit for the responsibility and to produce effectively.

Our current training program includes both specialized and semi-specialized workers, i.e., engineers (grades 9 to 11) and engineering technicians (grades 6 to 9). There is need to improve the vocational and skilled levels (grades 2 to 5).

As for the mechanical engineering, we have achieved some progress in the standard of the engineering technicians with the help of the training courses, of al-Khalij Industrial College. One trainee has acquired the (City and Guilds) Diploma, second level, Three others have acquired the first level diploma. These people will continue to attend training courses in al-Khalij Industrial College and it is hoped that they will acquire the City and Guilds Diploma, third level (which is practically equal to the level between the ordinary National Diploma--i.e., the N.D.--and the High National Diploma--the H.N.D.)

Ministry of Communications

Manama AL-BAHRAYN in Arabic 12 Dec 79 pp 93-96

[Text] Most Modern Postal Service and a Public Transportation Network Join Various Areas of Bahrayn

Post Administration:

Following are some of the administration's realized accomplishments and activities and a futuristic look at this vital state utility.

The Post Administration has continued to offer the services for which it was founded. The administration's efforts have focused this year on raising the standard of the postal services, especially in terms of speed and accuracy in distributing mail to the citizens concerned.

To facilitate providing the postal services, al-'Adliyah post office branch has been opened in Manama to serve al-'Adliyah and al-Qudaybiyah areas and the industrial zone in Salman Port. With the opening of this branch, the town of Manama alone now has two post office branches, in addition to the central post office across Bab al-Bahrayn.

A post office trainee has completed a two-month training course in Rotterdam, the Netherlands, on administration and services. Locally, nine post office employees continue their English-language studies at the British Cultural Institute.

The Post Administration has been entrusted with distributing the electricity bills as of the beginning of June 1979, starting with the city of Manama. Other areas will be added at the right time. The administration is still distributing the internal state mail to the various ministries and administrations.

Issuance of Stamps:

Two ordinary stamps with 25-fils and 50-fils denominations on 1 March 1979, eight issues of 80-fils stamps representing sailboats on 16 June 1979, two commemorative stamps marking the international child's year with denominations of 50 fils and 100 fils on 1 June 1979.

The statistics on the mail traffic indicate that the total number of letters received and sent is 26.5 million letters.

Internationally, Bahrain has been represented in:

The second conference of the Gulf Postal Organization in the city of Dubayy, the UAE, in the period from 14 to 26 April 1979.

The Special Executive Council of the Arab Postal Union in Doha, the capital of Qatar, from 5 to 14 May 1979.

The 18th conference of the International Postal Federation, held in Rio de Janero, Brazil, in the period from 12 to 26 September, 1979.

Administration's View of Future:

The country is making rapid and well-studied steps toward economic and social progress, the Post Administration looks forward to offering the best services known and to official support for its development projects.

The Ministry of Public Works, Electricity and Water has begun, thankfully, to build eastern al-Rifa' post office branch. We expect this branch to be completed in the first quarter of next year, God willing.

The Public Works Administration is also preparing the maps for the construction of al-Darraz post office branch.

The central postal building has received utmost attention from his excellency the minister of communications. God be thanked, a sum of money has been allocated for the construction of the building which will combine most of the postal sections scattered all over the city of Manama.

Thanks to the efforts of his excellency the minister and of the Ministry of Public Works, Electricity and Water, a team of experts has been received to assess the administration's needs so that the plans for the new building may be based on these assessments.

In addition to the branch offices already built and to those under implementation, the administration is planning to open branch offices in the remaining towns and villages of Bahrain so as to facilitate the availability of postal services.

The Post Administration relies on the human element to offer its services. This is why the administration focuses on drawing up the programs and rules for training the postal employees, especially the window employees and the mailmen, on a sound basis so that these employees may serve the citizens.

Maintenance Administration:

This administration has been eager to perform the work entrusted to it within the sphere of its jurisdictions, such as maintenance and technical works, in addition to developing the workshops technically and raising the standard of its workers by drawing up vocational training programs for training inside and outside the country.

In view of the fact that this administration is in charge of studying development of the training section so that it may include all the technical and vocational aspects, a large number of employees have been actually trained in several fields, including:

A total of 19 employees in al-Khalij Industrial College.

A total of 11 employees in the British Cultural Institute.

A total of 4 employees sent to England.

A total of eight employees in the Civil Service Bureau.

A total of 27 employees in government schools.

A total of eight employees trained inside the country with local representatives.

A total of 11 employees trained on car engineering [presumably meaning maintenance] inside the country.

There is also a section for driver training on both light and heavy driving. This section seeks to train the drivers on modern methods and to instill in them traffic awareness through the use of films and of simulators. The administration's plans for this year call for implementing a project to build a workshop complex to disassemble and assemble equipment and machinery. This project will cost 250,000 dinars.

This is in addition to taking the precautionary measures necessary and to drawing up a timetable to provide precautionary maintenance for the government vehicles before any breakdowns occur. This is done in accordance with the specifications booklet.

Public Transport Administration:

1. Administrative Organization:

The administration was reorganized at the beginning of the year, thus becoming a complete organizational unit operating and providing maintenance for the public transport buses. This reorganization has led to the development of all the administration's sections through a coordinated organizational structure and through supplying the administration with the needed workforce. The development has been especially focused on the maintenance section. A specialized engineer was contracted recently to supervise this section.

2. Services:

A. A new line will be opened in Manama before the end of this year, thus raising the number of buses operating on the lines to 49 buses daily and the number of lines from 16 to 17 lines.

B. The total number of passengers from January until October amounted to 13,772,183 passengers, i.e., at a rate of 1,377,128 passengers monthly whereas the total number of last year's passengers from January to the end of October amounted to 12,509,116 passengers, i.e., at a monthly rate of 1,26,892 [last figure as published].

C. Construction of big awnings behind the Manama Municipality, in the central market and in al-Salmaniyah Medical Center to offer bus riders comfort [protection from the sun].

D. The administration has donated a bus to the National Committee for the Child's Year to turn it into a mobile nursery.

3. Training:

In compliance with the administration's policy of developing and enhancing the capabilities of its workers, a number of administrative and technical supervisors have been sent to the United Kingdom and India to familiarize themselves with the latest methods used in the operation and maintenance of buses. This is in addition to sending a middle-level statistics employee to Jordan in coordination with the Statistics Administration. Moreover, the administration has enrolled a number of its employees in the administrative courses for supervisors that are organized locally by the Civil Service Bureau or by other educational institutions.

4. Construction Projects:

A. Work has already begun to build a center for bus traffic control in the central market station. Moreover, the blueprints for the construction of another station in al-Muharraq are almost complete.

B. The blueprints for the construction of the main station in the area of Madinat 'Isa will be prepared shortly. This station will include an administration building, maintenance workshops and other facilities connected with the bus services.

Administrative and Financial Affairs Department:

The ministry's Administrative and Financial Affairs Department consists of the following four sections: Personnel affairs, financial affairs, administrative affairs and public relations.

Out of the department's desire to enhance the capability of its employees and as a result of the ministry's organizational expansion, an organizational structure has been prepared for this department in coordination with the Civil Service Bureau so that the department may keep up with the works and tasks entrusted to its employees. The structure is still in the final stages of preparation. To encourage its employees to improve their abilities, the department has offered incentive allowances in accordance with the incentives regulations issued by the Civil Service Bureau:

Work quality allowance	17 workers
Special work allowance	one worker
Letters of appreciation and praise [citations]	12 employees

Throughout the current year, the Administrative and Financial Affairs Department has continued its efforts in the sphere of training and has permitted no opportunity to slip by without exploiting it to give each employee the chance to benefit from the training courses available in Bahrain and abroad.

The training program started in 1976 with the dispatch of two employees to Cornwall Institute in the United Kingdom to get training on administrative and financial affairs. Both employees succeeded.

The department undertakes to enhance the educational standard of its employees and this is why it has dispatched three of its employees from various sections to study at the Public Administration Institute in Riyadh.

Internally, the department maintains close contacts with the Civil Service Bureau and has benefited from the courses organized by the bureau for high and middle level administration and for the supervisory level. Ten employees have been given English-language training at the British Cultural Institute this year because English is fundamental for every employee and every job and for preparing the employees for future training courses abroad.

There are also at present three employees attending a two-year course in English and accounting at al-Khalij Industrial College so that they may benefit from these skills in their sphere of work.

As for the Personnel Affairs Section, it represents the link between the employee on the one hand and the ministry's administrations and the other government agencies, such as the Civil Service Bureau and the Public Retirement Fund and Social Security Authority, on the other hand. The section has, on its part, employed the services of a number of Bahraini drivers to replace foreign drivers whose contracts ended. This was done in coordination with the director of the administration concerned.

Financial Affairs:

The department has continued its efforts in 1979 to collect overdue debts from the ministries and is still carrying on with this task through sending repeated notifications and reminders to the ministries concerned to pay the overdue debts they owe from previous years. This department hopes that all the ministries and administrations will cooperate with it in this regard. The Financial Affairs Section has also prepared the 1980-81 budget in cooperation with the ministry's other administrations and with the guidance of the Ministry of Finance and National Economy.

Administrative Affairs:

The total number of vehicles purchased for the ministries and the state agencies from the year's budget amounted to 225 cars and various vehicles intended to keep up with the various activities of the ministries. On agreement with the ministry's administrations and with the other ministries, a number of cars and vehicles have been discarded this year. This administration has also carried out the work to collect damages from the insurance companies for car accidents and has worked with the Traffic and Licensing Administration of the Ministry of Interior to complete the paper work pertaining to the accidents.

In the sphere of public relations, maps and statistics have been prepared on employment, on the number of Bahrainis and foreigners employed, on the years of service, on the public transport lines and on the accomplishments and incentives.

Moreover, the Maintenance Administration's report is as follows:

1. During the past months of this year, the vehicle complex section of this administration has offered [transport] services to nearly 1,200 state guests who attended regional and international conferences or came for official visits. The same section also meets the requests of all the ministries and government administrations for cars and drivers through leasing.

1. As for the efforts of the maintenance workshops during the year, they have been as follows:

General repairs on cars	3,334
Repairs on heavy equipment and machinery	2,629
Car iubractions [presumably tuneups]	12,672
Repairs on cars damaged by accidents	206
Car repair and renewal	125
Grand total	18,966 cars and vehicles

As a result of the expansion of tasks and of the reorganization of the ministry at the beginning of this year, the workshops have been supplied with modern equipment and hydraulic cranes. The responsibilities of the warehouses have also been transferred to the department and its system of work has been organized. Moreover, the responsibility for the public transport buses has been transferred to the administration concerned.

Ministry of Health

Manama AL-BAHRAYN in Arabic 12 Dec 79 pp 103-106

[Text] Utmost Effort to Provide Integrated Health Care
for Manpower--the Most Precious Resource of Bahrain

The year 1979 has witnessed big efforts in all the health facilities--efforts complementing those of last year so that we may benefit from the numerous projects started in past years to realize the goal of [good] health for all on this island.

The year 1979 has been distinguished by two outstanding events and a fundamental decision. The first event is operation of al-Salmaniyah Medical Center which has carried curative medicine a big step forward, both qualitatively and quantitatively. The second event is the initiation of the program to train the family doctor--a program which has constituted the first step in turning al-Salmaniyah Medical Center and some other health centers into training centers. The fundamental decision is the decision taken by the Gulf ministers of education to establish a Gulf university which will begin with three colleges, including a medical college. It has been initially agreed

to make al-Salmaniyah Medical Center the teaching hospital for this medical college.

Primary Health Care:

The WHO [World Health Organization] has projected throughout the past 2 years the slogan of "health for all with the onset of the year 2000." This is a slogan that seeks to stir the resources throughout the world to provide a minimum of primary health care for every human being so that man may be able to lead a productive life socially and economically.

The Ministry of Health has been working within the framework of this plan for the past 10 years and has reached very advanced stages in this regard. In the sphere of primary health care, a new temporary health center has been opened in western al-Rifa' and the new center in Madinat 'Isa and the health center in Sitrah have also been delivered. These two centers, along with Shaykh Sabah al-Salim Center, are being equipped and it is hoped that they will be opened by the beginning of 1980. The number of health centers operating in the country will thus rise to 14 centers.

Work is also in progress to build three big health centers, namely: The new northern al-Muharraq center, al-Raza center south of the Manama central market and the new eastern al-Rifa' center. The construction of these centers is expected to be completed by the middle of next year.

The health centers have begun to offer natal health to expecting mothers instead of concentrating this service in al-Salmaniyah Medical Center. These services have thus become available to all citizens in all parts of the country. Family health records have been organized for nearly 80 percent of Bahrain's population.

To provide primary health care during the mid-day and evening periods, the number of centers working a morning and an evening shift has reached seven.

The special training program for the family doctor was started at the beginning of September in cooperation with the American University of Beirut and will continue for 3 years. Six doctors have joined the program. It is a source of our pride that Bahrain is a pioneer in this respect in the Middle East area.

Hospitals:

Perhaps the most distinguishing feature of 1979 has been the preparation and equipping of al-Salmaniyah Medical Center and then the operation of this center in the manner that enables it to realize its message, thus turning it into a truly advanced center in all aspects. Moreover, this center has become the cornerstone of the medical services and is a complete embodiment of the integration of the health services, beginning with the services of the general practitioner in the health centers and the specialized out-patient clinics and ending with the specialized health services in the

internal sections. The center offers emergency [is'afiyah] and diagnostic services, in addition to performing an effective role in training and scientific research.

The center has a total of 620 beds and 1,800 employees with high abilities and specializations gained in various parts of the world. They are all young Bahraini men and women who are the fruit of the extensive and intensive training program persistently implemented by the ministry both at home and abroad throughout the long past years.

With its human resources, its equipment and its high capabilities, the center is being gradually transformed from just a service hospital into a teaching hospital that will serve the medical college scheduled to be set up in Bahrain, considering the high medical specializations it has.

An obstetrics hospital with 28 beds has been built in Jadd Hafs and is expected to be inaugurated at the beginning of 1980. Six houses have been attached to this hospital for the residence of the doctors who will work in it. This is in addition to a special house for the nurses. Preparations are underway to open an obstetrics section with 80 beds in the northern building of the old al-Salmaniyah Hospital which, it is hoped, will be prepared by the middle of 1980. A new ward with a capacity of 88 beds has been built for the Psychological and Mental Disorders Hospital and is expected to be opened shortly. The number of hospitals in Bahrain has thus risen to nine with a total number of 1,156 beds divided as follows:

1. Al-Salmaniyah Medical Center	620 Beds
2. The Central Obstetrics Hospital	330 Beds
3. The Mental and Psychological Disorders Hospital	147 Beds
4. Chest Diseases Hospital	101 Beds
5. Obstetrics hospitals in Sirah, western area, al-Rifa' and Jadd Hafs	64 Beds
6. The Old People's Hospital [Home]	46 Beds

A modern machine laundromat and central warehouses are being currently built in al-Salmaniyah Medical Center. Work has also started to build a housing complex for 150 nurses with the help of the fraternal State of Kuwait.

Public Health:

The epidemic and endemic disease control section has exerted noticeable efforts during 1979. The number of reported cases has dropped and there have been no diphtheria cases. Cholera has also been brought under control, considering that only 26 cases developed, without any mortalities. The WHO was notified on 2 October 1979 that the country is free of the epidemic.

In the sphere of insect control, the section's activities expanded with the introduction of two new units for environmental services and for malaria and mosquito control. As a result of these efforts, no malaria cases have

occurred, even though some cases have been found among incoming foreign workers.

In regard to rodent control, the services have been expanded and developed and this has made it possible to fully control mice in the ports, in the customs warehouses and in many commercial and residential areas. The control operations are now carried out in the towns and in many of the villages on the basis of organized programs and by qualified health inspectors.

In regard to health control over drinking water, a total of 1,595 water samples from various public water resources, distribution networks and public establishments and businesses have been gathered and analyzed. Health inspections have also been made on more than nine million parcels of food commodities in the ports and 63,515 parcels have been destroyed because of their unsuitability [for consumption].

The inspection visits made on food preparation and sale establishments have amounted to 10,707 visits and a total of 22,321 kilograms of meats, fish and vegetables, 37,767 cartons and sacks and 52,476 food packages have been confiscated and destroyed for being damaged and unfit for consumption. A total of 222 businesses have been fined and 132 other businesses have been closed down for failure to comply with the public health laws.

In regard to vocational health, the section carries out studies on the various industries in the country and the vocational hazards caused by them.

The health education section has undergone big development. This section now broadcasts daily programs from the radio station and two programs a week from the television station. The health education program has also been included in the science curriculum of some classes. This is in addition to the pamphlets, posters and slides produced by the section and shown by the television stations in the neighboring Arab states.

Training and Conferences:

Training continues to be a fundamental mainstay to which the ministry devotes extreme attention and for which it allocates a big budget and enormous efforts. The number of students enrolled in the Health Sciences College in Bahrain is 500 male and female students who receive training in the following branches: Public nursing, practical nursing, midwifery, radiology, laboratory technician, pharmacy and health education. Two new regional programs have been added, namely the program on the maintenance and repair of medical equipment which includes 16 students from Bahrain and 16 others from the Arab Gulf states and the program for the health science instructors which includes 16 students. A total of 65 male and female students have graduated this year, including the first batch of technicians for the maintenance and repair of medical equipment. The number of instructors at the college is 50 male and female instructors, i.e., at the rate of one instructor per 10 student. This is considered one of the highest rates in the world.

The college also continues to hold training seminars at the Yusuf Kanu Educational Center. The center is currently giving evening English-language classes to the ministry's employees and the child and mother care program for practical nurses.

The academic scholarships abroad have reached 102 scholarships, including 29 male and female doctors, 56 employees and 16 male and female students getting training in various fields and specializations in 14 different countries.

A total of 76 male and female employees have also been sent to attend short training courses or to take part in scientific conferences abroad so that they may remain in constant contact with the latest developments and to meet with the various specialists in the world. At the same time, the ministry has continued to hold regular periodic medical seminars at the regional and international levels. The ministry has hosted a number of outstanding doctors in the various fields of curative and protective services to deliver lectures and to examine a number of patients.

Bahrain has also continued to perform its positive leadership role in the WHO's Executive Office, in the meetings of the WHO's General and Regional Councils and in its advisory committees. Bahrain has also done the same in the meetings of the Arab Ministers of Health Council and in the Conference of the Ministers of Health of the Arab Gulf States, participating effectively in all the committees emanating from these organizations.

Administrative Affairs:

This section continues to be the cornerstone that supports and bolsters the curative establishments that are performing their duties in the best manner. The Personnel Affairs Section has continued to employ the services of qualified individuals in the various specializations. The section has employed 769 workers, including 473 Bahrainis. The number of the ministry workers has thus risen this year to 4,175 workers compared to 3,476 workers last year. The percentage of Bahrainis among these workers is 65 percent and this shows that the ministry is proceeding with its plan which was drawn up several years ago to Bahrainize the jobs.

Due to the unavailability of some technical specializations in the country and to the ministry's wish to select the best in these fields, the ministry dispatched the officials concerned with employment to the fraternal and friendly countries and a total of 157 nurses and technicians in the various fields have been appointed.

The ministry has also implemented the incentives system and has given incentive awards to 251 deserving male and female employees.

The ministry's budget for this year amounted to 17,447,000 dinars compared to 13,660,364 dinars last year, i.e., with an increase of 3,786,636 dinars.

The financial control system has been implemented successfully in al-Saimaniyah Medical Center this year. The system seeks to squeeze out some unnecessary expenditures and to focus on determining the expenditures of every section and comparing monthly these expenditures with the budget approved for the section concerned. The system then seeks to compare these expenses with the standard of services and production in every administration and section with the aim of providing correct evaluation and analysis when the need arises. Moreover, this system facilitates the process of drafting the policies and the broad lines for every section in the coming years and creates cost awareness among the officials. We are now in the process of implementing this system in all the ministry's sections and full implementation will be realized by the end of next year.

The ministry has also continued to implement the system of fundamental health care to the companies employing more than 50 workers. The number of such companies is 165 companies with a total number of 53,566 workers.

The medical committees have examined 33,000 workers to make sure that they were physically fit before they joined their work.

As for treatment abroad, the ministry has sent 116 patients to various countries. It is noticed that there has been a drop in the number of patients sent abroad. This is due to the numerous visits paid by various specialists to the country to examine the patients here and due to the rise in the standard of treatment in our country.

Firm and complete cooperation has continued with the WHO, the American University of Beirut and Glasgow University in Scotland and with the (Mag) Administrative Development Establishment for advisory, technical and administrative services.

We are proud of these accomplishments which could not have been achieved without the full support that we receive from his exalted highness the country's amir, from his highness the prime minister and from the esteemed Council of Ministers and without the enthusiasm displayed and the efforts exerted by the workers in the field of health and by the honorable citizens from whom we receive full encouragement, cooperation and support.

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NEAR EAST AND AFRICA SERIAL REPORTS

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WORLDWIDE REPORT: Environmental Quality
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Epidemiology
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Law of the Sea
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Nuclear Development and Proliferation
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Telecommunications Policy, Research and Development

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